

# आरत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में भिन्न पुष्ट संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed  
as a separate compilation.

## LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 18th April, 1969:—

Bill No. 33 of 1969

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1969. Short title and Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In article 39 of the Constitution, after clause (f), the following clause shall be added, namely:— Amendment of article 39.

“(g) that childhood and youth are provided with compulsory moral teaching in every educational institution wholly maintained or receiving aid out of State funds.”

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The children and youth of today are the future hope of the country. The growing indiscipline in the youth of the country is not a happy sign. They require proper moral instructions which would go a long way in building their character. The educational policy of the country should thus be directed in finding a remedy for this shortcoming. This can only be attained by making provision for imparting compulsory moral teachings in all educational institutions maintained or given aid out of the State funds. This view is also supported by the report of the Education Commission.

Hence the Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 7th March, 1969.*

OM PRAKASH TYAGI.

## BILL No. 32 OF 1969

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, Short title and 1969.  
(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. Commencement.
2. In article 39 of the Constitution, after clause (f), the following clause shall be added, namely:—  
“(g) that conversion from one religion to another sought to be attained by threat, undue influence, allurement or wrongful inducement is not permitted.” Amendment of article 39.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

One of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution is the right to profess, practise and propagate religion of one's choice.

Conversion from one religion to another done by free consent and will cannot be questioned. But State protection is required where it is sought to be attained by threat, undue influence, allurement or wrongful inducement. The importance of providing this protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is all the more necessary and cannot be ignored. The policy of the State should be directed to achieve this aim.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 10th March, 1969.*

OM PRAKASH TYAGI,

## BILL No. 36 OF 1969

*A Bill to provide for the issue of identity cards to all the voters.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Identity Card Act, 1969.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act,—

Definitions.

(a) "Government official" means a Government employee who may be authorised by the Central or State Government to sign under his seal on the identity card in a particular area;

(b) "identity card" means a card on which a photograph of its holder is affixed and his identity is given; and

**(c) "voter"** means a person whose name has been entered in the list of voters or who on his attaining the age of majority wants to become a voter.

Preparation of identity cards

**3. (1) The Central Government shall make arrangements for a separate photograph of each voter and shall get the identity cards of all voters prepared through Government officials.**

**(2) Each voter in the country shall co-operate with the Government in preparation of his identity card and if it is proved that he is deliberately creating hindrance in the preparation of identity card he shall be punishable by a Court of Law with a fine of fifty rupees.**

Checking of identity cards

**4. (1) When required, a Polling Officer, a Judge, an officer of a Government Department or any Police Officer shall be authorised to check the identity card of a person.**

**(2) If the identity card is not in possession of a person, when required to show it, the officer concerned may fix a date on which the identity card shall be shown to him.**

Power to make rules.

**5. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.**

**(2) Every rule made by the Central Government under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.**

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

To ensure that only the right person casts his vote and no person is able to cast a vote in the name of another voter; to facilitate detection and arrest of anti-social and anti-national elements; to enable a person, when required, to prove his identity at any place new for him in the country or in a court or any Department; it is necessary to introduce the system of identity cards with photographs of the holders affixed thereon.

Hence the Bill.

NEW DELHI;

MAHARAJ SINGH BHARTI.

*The 11th March, 1969.*

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Preparation of an identity card with a photograph affixed thereon (cl. 3) for each voter will cost Re. 1 per head approximately. 50 per cent of the total expenditure of approximately 22 crores of rupees will be borne by the Central Government. For renewal of an identity card or for issue of a new identity card for a misplaced one, the expenditure thereon will be borne by the person concerned. It is estimated that 11 crores of rupees will have to be spent by Government only once.

### MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 5 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. These rules will relate mainly to matters of a routine or administrative nature. Moreover, the rules shall be subject to the scrutiny of Parliament. The delegation of legislative power is thus of a normal character.

## BILL No. 35 of 1969

*A Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**Short title.** 1. This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1969.

**Amendment of section 4.** 2. In section 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), in sub-section (i) in part (ii) of clause (c), for the words "eight annas", the words "one rupee" shall be substituted.

**Amendment of section 5.** 3. In section 5 of the principal Act, for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

30 of 1954.

"Provided further that nothing in the first proviso shall apply if the member visits his normal place of residence performing the

journey by air not more than four times during a session lasting more than seventy-five days or not more than twice in any other session or not more than once during a sitting of a committee."

4. In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following <sup>Amendment of section 6.</sup> words shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"with one attendant in third class"

5. After section 6 of the principal Act, the following new section shall <sup>Insertion of new section 6-A.</sup> be inserted, namely:—

"6A. (1) Every member shall be provided with one free non-transferable pass of the highest class which shall entitle him to travel at any time by any bus in his State.

58 of 1952.  
20 of 1953.

*Explanation.—* For purposes of this sub-section, a member shall include a Minister as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, and an officer of Parliament as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, other than the Chairman of the Council of States.

(2) A free bus pass issued to a member under sub-section (1) shall be valid for the term of his office and on the expiry of such term, the pass shall be surrendered to the Secretary of the House of the People or the Council of States, as the case may be.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as disentitling a member to any travelling allowances to which he is otherwise entitled under the provisions of this Act."

6. For section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be <sup>Substitution of section 8.</sup> substituted, namely:—

"8. (1) A member shall be provided with a free furnished A type <sup>Amenities.</sup> flat with a servant quarter and a garage.

(2) A member who is allotted or is already occupying B, C, D, E or F type flat or bungalow shall pay the difference between the rent payable for the appropriate type of accommodation in his possession and the rent payable for an A type flat with the 25 per cent. usual remission.

(3) A member shall be provided with a telephone either at his residence or at his office at his usual place of residence or any place in his constituency subject to the existence of telephone facilities in that area, and a member shall not be liable to make any payment in respect of the first 5,400 local calls made from such telephone during a year.

(4) A member shall not be liable to make any payment in respect of the first 5,400 local calls made from the telephone installed at his residence or office at Delhi or New Delhi under the Housing and Telephone Facilities (Members of Parliament) Rules, 1956.

(5) Trunk calls made by a member shall be dealt with on "priority" basis by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(6) A member shall be provided with free medical treatment in any medical institution in India which is run or aided by the Gov-

Free transit by bus.

ernment of India or a State Government and the charges on this account, if any, shall be recovered by the medical institutions direct from the Government.

(7) A member shall be provided with free postage upto a limit of rupees one thousand and two hundred per annum and this free postage shall be provided in the form of service postage stamps.

(8) A member shall be entitled to stay in the retiring rooms at railway stations for a maximum period of two days on payment of service charges only.

(9) A member shall be provided with stenographic|secretarial assistance and free stationery upto a limit of rupees fifty."

Amendmen  
of section 9.

7. In section 9 of the principal Act, in clause (f) of sub-section (3), for the words "and postal", the words "postal and other" shall be substituted.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

A Joint Committee on Salary, Allowances and other amenities to Members of Parliament was nominated by the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha to go into the question of providing further amenities and facilities to Members of Parliament, in pursuance of a motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1968.

The Committee, in their report presented to Lok Sabha on the 7th August, 1968, have made a number of recommendations in respect of amenities and facilities to be provided to Members of Parliament.

The object of the Bill is to give effect to some of the more important recommendations of this Committee.

NEW DELHI;

PANNA LAL BARUPAL.

*The 15th March, 1969.*

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clauses 2 to 6 of the Bill provide for certain additional amenities and facilities for Members of Parliament. The amount of recurring expenditure on this account is likely to be in the neighbourhood of rupees ten lakhs. The Bill would not involve any non-recurring expenditure.

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S. L. SHAKDHER,

*Secretary.*